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REW STYLES RAGLANS,
BURNESS COATS, DRIESS FACCES,
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ARE YOU AWARE OF IT! -Parents complain rolly they experience in procuring feet overring
interpretation of the fact that at Cantage of these
ignorant of the fact that as of these children—ignorant of the fact that at Cantract. It sectablishmont. No. 513 Broadway, an excellent assortment of these articles it hept, from which they can make satisfactory selections at very reasonable prices. In fact, CANTRELL is prepared to furnish male and feorale, old and young, rich and poor, with Boors and Shoors of the best quality at lower prices than any other dealer in the country. Yield CANTRELL'S.

THE CLOTHING TRADE has never presented a more super's stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHERS, and a lower seasof prices, than will now be found in the extensive salernous of ROURES RAYMOND,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau-ste.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES for Gardening, House Cleaning and the care of Flowers, protect the hands for rough and dirty kinds of work; keep the hands soft, smooth an snowy white; impervious to water. Sold by all Rubber dealer and at No. 36 John et., up stairs.

SEWING MACHINES-PRICE \$12 TO \$30 .-PRAYI'S PATRAY has now been in use nogriy two years, an have proved themselves to be the best in the flarket for families They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office 577 Broadway.

GOOD BOOTS AND GAITERS. - WATKINS, No. 114 Fultonest, offers a magalificent assortment of Boots and Gaiter for Spring wear. They are manufactured by himself, of the bes materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and

BLOWN UP-The "Exclusive Style" Idea. elve new Fashlons in Dress Hars. At Gasta's, No. 214 Broadway.

DISTRACTINGLY BEAUTIFUL!! English Velvet and Tapostry Brussels Carrers, On. CLOTHS RUGS, MATS, TABLE and Plato GOYGES, A.C., AT RUKOUSLY LOW PAICES, To be had only at Brand Andreson, No. 20 Bewery.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - WIGS AND TOUPEES. Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment o. 233 Browness. Twelve private rooms expressly for the a leation of his famous HARR DVR, the best extent. BATCHOLOR plication of his famous Harr Dyn, the best extant. Harrmento Wice and Tours as have improvements over all others, this is t only place where these things are properly understood and ma-

ASTONISHING!! Low prices for elegant English Carpeting. Velvets 9, to 12; Bruste s 6, to 10/ per ya d; logratus 3, to 6; coll Gloths 2, 6d. to 7/ per yard. Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.-HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., store No. 23 Nassan-et, between Pine and Cellar-eta, well five their personal attention to the sale of Household Furnishr at the residences of families removing or decilining housekeepin during the season. They will also have regular weekly subse a their store for the convenience of those desiring life incidion of

TREES AND PLANTS .- A CATALOGUE of the choicest FRUITS, FLOWERING TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES, S will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to N. York. B. N. Watson, Old Colony Norseries, Plymouth, Mas

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
The only ice safe which keeps the air over mears, vegetables, &c.
PURK, Cool., EVER CHANGING;
Applying, for the first time,
THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION
as a check to decay. Made and sold by
BRASHALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 598 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES-For Tailors, Pant, Vest, Dresamakers and general use. Office No. 43) Bross way, corner of Broome-st.

These machines make excellent work." [N. Y. Sen.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN SETS,-Hoe Rake and Spade, 50c, per set; Extra quality, \$2.25 to \$5 per set
Osrden Trowels, 13c, to 50c each; Rakes, Spades and Hows, 20c,
to \$1 each, Graftier, Trimming and Budding Knives.
Floricultural and Horthenitural Tools of all kinds at the lowest
pilees, either single or in full sets, in oak cases.
Iron and Steel Shovels, Spades, Ditching Spades, &c., at
BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broad way, N. Y.

est escortment in the country, embracing all the best kinds made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Haven. Prices \$5 to \$50 cach. At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway. TABLE CUTLERY—Best make, English and Amer-ican. Silver-Plated Goods, largest assortment in the Univn. Wooden Were, Step Ladders, Kitchen Tables, Clothes-

REFRIGERATORS-REFRIGERATORS.-The large

House Cleaning Brushes of all kinds, at the
LOWEST PRICES,
At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Brossleway.

RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE-MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesoy-st., Astor House. TRUESES, SUPPORTERS, SHOUL-DER BRACES. Shik Elastic STOCKINGS for variouse veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

HOLLOWAY's PILLS .- Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions, are in most cases referable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, no tural activity, and vigor, by the use of the Pills, and the convolutive paraxysms will cease.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Bost and Cheepest Aricle for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ledies, try is. For sain by all Druggists and Perfusers.

REMOVAL .- BROWN'S WATER FURNACE CO.

Have removed from No. 23 sprice is.

THER NEW STORE, No. 274 CANAL ST.
(three doors East of Broadway).

We would respectfully call the attention of those who desire their dwelling or public buildings warmed through the medium of Hor Waters, to Brown's improved Hot Wa'er Futusce, We claim that it is the most accomment in its construction and use, and affords an arrendom supply of PLESSAN and REALTHIVE (EAST, and weat is very important, REQUIRES, LITTLE on NO REFAIRS. We have numerous references from those who have had it in successful operation from one to five twars, i.e. any of whom we would be buppy to refer. Apply to

# New-Dork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1858.

Mr. Curey's Letters to the President. The Letters to the President by Mr. HENRY C CAREY, which have recently appeared in our columns, have been reprinted in a hardsome pamphlet of 171 octave pages, which can be procured at THE TRIBUNE office, price 37 | cents. These letters contain by far the fullest discussion of the recent financial catastrophe, and of the present cordition and prospects of the agri culture, industry and commerce of the country, which has yet appeared. That they are written with emipentability, and abound in the most instructive expo sitions of the vital principles of Political Economy every one who has read them will testify. No one whatever his opinions, can study them without profit, and we trust that in their pescat form they may have a wide circulation.

### Extra Inducements to Advertisers.

In the present stagnation of business, Advertising more than ever necessary to those who would call public attention and patronege to articles which they wish to dispose of; and we have determined, for a short period, to offer to the publishers of books, dealers in dry goods, manufacturers of agricultural imp ements and merchants in general, the opportunity of advertising in THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUSE, circulating all together more than 200,000 copies, at the rate of One Dollar a line for one inser tion in all of these papers. This advantage, however, is not offered to the publishers of periodicals or to dealers in patent medicines.

## The Virginians-Part VI.

Part VI. of Thackeray's new serial (the Virginians is printed in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this morning. It will also appear in our evening edition of this day. Copies can be obtained at the office of THE TRIBENK.

#### The Tribune for California

Will be really at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Congressional Proceedings, Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Star of the West leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copie in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE of this week should be handed in to-day or early to-morrow. Price, \$1 a line.

The Congressional Committee of Conference met again yesterday morning, as was appointed, but came to no conclusion. Another meeting will be held this morning, but there is no apparent prospect of an agreement. It is understood that Mr. Hunter, one of the Senate's conferees, is inclined to no substantial modification of the Senate bill, while Mr. English, the pivot of the House conferees, though willing and even anxious to harmonize the difference and settle the question, is not disposed to surrender the vital demand of the House that whatever adjustment may be decided on in Congress shall be subject to express approval or rejection by the People of Kansas. Such, as we understand it, is Mr. English's position, and we have seen no indication that he is inclined to swerve from it. Should he do so, it is by no means certain that a majority of the House will ratify the surrender. A very few days more must dispel all uncertainty on the subject.

The mails for Europe will be dispatched from Boston, on Wednesday, by the Cunard steamship America. Letters should be posted for the railroad mail by 11 o'clock this morning, and for the steamboat mail at 34 o'clock this afternoon.

This long-suffering and shamefully-plundered city is at length relieved of Devlin, Fernando Wood's Street Commissioner. The Special Committee of the Aldermen last night returned the papers in their hards to the Board, without expressing any further opinion than that the Board, upon the request of the Mayor, bad full power to remove the Commissioner. No investigation was made in o the Mayor's charges for want, nominally, of time, but really of inclination. Nor was it necessary, since the papers have gene to the Grand Jury, who will investigate the matter free from the corrupting influence of partisan friendship. Upon receiving the Committee's report, a motion was carried to vacate the office of Street Commissioner, and immediately thereafter the Mayor sent in the name of Edward Cooper to fill the place. After a few explanations, and an evident desire on the part of some to dodge the question, a vote was taken on the confirmation of Mr. Cooper, which resulted unanimously in his favor-not one voice being raised against this most just and necessary taking off of Charles Devlin. In order that no further dodges might annoy or delay the good work, the Mayor had remained in his office, and as soon as the vote was appounced Mr. Cooper presented his securities, was regularly sworn in, and received the keys. A large crowd of Devlin's friends retired from the Hall with elongated visages and heavy hearts; but as these well-fattened tax-eaters departed, every honest tax-payer breathed more freely. During the day, Judge Sutherland, at the instigation of Devlin, issued an order to Mayor Tiemanu to appear before the Supreme Court to day and show cause for refusing possession of the office to Devlin It will not take the Mayor long to answer the question. We presume Mr. Cooper is awake to the character of some of the parties to the frauds perpetrated through the Street Department, and that he will take good care that they do not even yet steal the books and papers, to which they have now not a shadow of claim. They are most unscrupulous knaves, and if they ever get their deserts they will do the State some service-at Sing Sing. It is possible that the Grand Jury will give Mr. Devlin the opportunity he pretends to desire so aidently of confronting his accusers, as the Court of General Session meets regularly on the first Monday of every month.

There are certain venomous enakes which have the faculty, when cut to pieces, of reuniting their dissevered bodies, and prolonging their hideous existence until the heel of some courageous traveler crushes the poisonous head to atoms, and lets out at once the venom and the life. One of these political spakes was thus finished last night. Heretofore cast out, cut in pieces, hedged around with fire, piled mountain high with loads of public scorn, managed to escape from every assault, and again and again raise his hundred heads against whatever Hercules might oppose. Now, it would seem, the work is complete, and he lies prone is the mire, utterly overthrown, without even a wiggle left in the remotest extremity of his political anatomy. Fernando Wood, driven from official power by an outraged and indignant people, has been since December last using all his well-known abilities to get the control of the Tammany Scciety, in which event he would have been the autocrat of the Democratic party, and controller of all nominations from his own for Governor down to Aldermen and Constables. For this he has worked night and day, in every conceivable manner except openly, and with every sgent whom he could esjole or threaten into his service. At Washingtor, at Albany, and at home, his labors have been unremitting. An oath-bound secret society was formed by his friends, and the mystery of midnight conclaves, with grand visibles and grand invisibles, was a means used to frighten the timid and create an idea that his power was invincible. Last night the battle came off, and Mr. Wood suffered a defeat perfectly overwhelming. At the same hour his valuable friend and note-indorser, Charles Devlin, was removed from office, and the whole gang of contractors and camp-followers who last year fought Waad's battle or furnished the sixews of war, were driven in disgrace from the public treasury. Unless the ex-Mayor possesses the vitality of a toad imbedded in a rock, he may be considered finished.

In Congress sesterday memorials were presented to the SENATE from New-Orleans and Philadelphia, in favor of subsidizing the Collins and other lines of ocean steamers. Mr. Trumbull called for the evidence in the case of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, whereupen those worthies, for the first time, we believe, expressed a wish that the matter might be settled as soon as possible. Mr. Houston announce ing that he was not ready to bring up his project for a Mexican Protectorate, the Deficiency bill was considered, and several amendments to it proposed.

In the House, the Washington Police bill was discussed. Memorials from citizens of Philadelphis, relative to the establishment of an ocean route between that city and Southampton, were presented; and Mr. Florence gave notice that he should introduce a bill to establish certain routes, and regulate the transportation of the mails.

The recent Municipal Elections in MISSOURI are known to have resulted in decided and significant triumphs for the cause of Free Labor. Not merely St. Louis, the commercial emporium not only of the State, but of the whole region watered by the Missouri, and Jefferson, the political metropolis, but Kansas City, the largest border town. formerly a citadel of Border Ruffisnism, and the Report for 1857, our readers may learn that for the

scene of most fisgrant outrages on the property and persons of Free-State men migrating to Kansas, has been revolutionized. Her Mayor elected a fortnight since, Mr. J. Payne, is a Dougles Democrat end Free-State man. In fact, as Kansas City draws her trade mainly from Kansas, the enthusiastic and devoted adherence of the latter to the Free-State cause naturally draws the former after it. Henceforth, Free-State men will no more be contraband in Kansas City.

The triumph in Jefferson City, however, is the most emphatic of any. Here, so far as we are aware, the question of Emancipation was never mooted till now. The county (Cole) was rather friendly to Col. Benton, and gave him a plurality of her vote for Governor, but gave Buchanan quite two to one over Fillmore for President, and Stewart for Governor last year nearly two to one over Relline. No candidate ever ran in it avowedly a an Emancipationist till now. But Mr. James B. Gardenhire, who ran as a Bentonian candidate for Congress in 1850, and for Attorney-General at a subsequent elect on, and who is now fully enlisted in the work of securing Missouri to Free Labor, was nominated for Mayor of Jefferson this Spring, with a full Free-Labor ticket, which is elected throughout by over seventy majority. But for the newly immigrated voters rejected because they had not peid a tax, the majority would have been

A writer from Jefferson City to The St. Louis Democrat states some facts of decided meaning and promise. The owners of three-fourths of the slaves in that city voted the Free-Labor ticket, believing that Emsucipation would increase the value of their lands more than it would diminish the mercantile value of their negroes. And, within a weak after the triumph, thirteen families settled in this city of five or rix bundred bouses; several Eastern canitalists at once made liberal investments in the city and its vicinity, several large manufacturing establishments are soon to be started, and the contracts and other demonstrations with reference to building are already such as to justify the expectation that two hundred houses will be erected in Jefferson during the current year. This is but one of many indications of the Free-Labor current setting in upon Missouri, and destined to sweep all before it. Mr. Senator Green's "cannon of the South" will be spiked or turned about before he will have been able to fire them.

The Tennessee at New-Orleans has brought Mexican advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th, from the City of Mexico to the 5th, and from Tampico to the 1st instant. They furnish fuller details of the late disasters of the Constitutional party, but do not materially alter the position of affairs as they stood at the last previous advices.

It would appear, notwithstanding the expectation

of a pitched battle at Celays, and the report of a bloody engagement at Salamanea, that very little blood had really been shed. Celaya was not even attacked. Ossolo, or Ossolos, as some papers and correspondents write his name, by a movement to the resr of that town, induced Parrodi to abandon it and to retire on Salamanca. This was on the 7th of March. On the 9th, Ossolo appeared before Salamanca, and the next day occurred the engagement hitherto reported to have been very bloody, but which now turns out not to have been so. It is said that Parrodi, whose soldiers were already wavering in the'r fidelity, had great difficulty in making them fight at all. Doblado, who was acting in conjunction with Parrodi, soon surrendered with all his forces, being more than half the entire army, and Parrodi, who had less than two thousand men left, fled hastily to Guadalajara. While the two armies-the one in flight, the other in pursuit-were hurrying toward Guadalajara, a movement took place in that city against Juarez and his ministers. who were kept prisoners three days by the insurgents. This movement was put down, but the entrance of Parrodi into the city and the near appreach of Ossolo gave the signal for the departure of Juarez, who retired to Colima with the design to embark for Acapulco, where he might hope for protection from Alvarez, or, if worst came to worst, might sail for San Francisco. The only news from Alcarez is a manifesto of his, dated the 5th of February, against the plan of Tacubaya, as proclaimed by Zuleaga, by which, it will be remembered, the new Constitution was set aside and Comonfort was proclaimed Dictator. What view Alvarez may take of the subsequent events, does not yet appear, but the tone in which he speaks of Zuloaga, as having been a tool and instrument of Santa Anna in firing the houses, wasting the fields, and decimating the people of the South, does not evince any very friendly spirit. A report prevailed at Mexico, that, unwilling to involve themselves in a struggle with the veteran whose hold upon the port of Acapulco and the State of Guerrero had proved strong enough to foil all the efforts of Santa Anna, and to lead eventually to his downfall, the new Government were

anxious for negotiation. Juarez fled from Guadalajara on the 19th of March, and on the 23d Parrodi capitulated, the first article of the capitulation providing that the defenders of the Constitution should not be persecuted.

Vera Cruz still held out against Zulosga, but of the movements in the interior of that State, and the maneuvers of La Llave, who commands the troops at Vera Cruz, to surround and cut off the two thousand men sent against that city from Puebla, we have no further accounts. Tampico, of which the garrison had pronounced for Zuloaga, was already besieged by Garza, the Governor of Tamaulipas, without any immediate prospect of relief. Of Vidaurri at Nuevo Leon, and his embryo Republic of Sierra Madre, we hear nothing; but General Comonfort has written a letter from New-Orleans denying that he has any thing to do with the fillibus tering expeditions said to be on foot, with the view of aiding in this project. The only news from Northern Mexico is a protest of the Legislature of Chihuahua, following up a protest of the State of Sonora, against any treaty by which any portion of the national territory shall be alienated or sold It would appear that annexation to the United States, though favored by a few large non-resident landholders, under the idea that it would enhance the value of their property, does not find much support from the body of the inhabitants of Northern

On the occasion of every discussion of the Paeific Railroad bill, we hear of the vast value and extent of the East Indian commerce. Our eyes are always dazzled by visions of the wealth of Orn us and of Ind. Aged and respectable statesmen do not hesitate to grow eloquent and enthusiastic on this subject. We will oppose a few figures of trade to these figures of rhetoric.

In the tables of Commerce and Navigation published by the United States, at page 510 of the

year ending June, 1857, the Imports and Exports from and to the following countries were as follows:

Experta. \$977,937 237,612 4,395,130 Total..... \$ 22,782,569

This is a full exhibition of our entire trade w the Asistic Continent. Out of an aggregate import and export trade of over \$700,000,000 for the year above mentioned, only \$28,000,000 belonged to Asia. The truth is, that, in the present state of the commerce of the world, the trade with Asis is reduced to a bagatelle comparatively. So far as its profits and advantages go, we could lose it and hardly miss it. By way of contrast with this much vaunted commerce, we will give a few other figures. The trade for the year ending June, 1857, was with the countries named below as follows:

Cobs—Imports. \$45,245,101 Exports. \$14,923,445
Brazil 21,450,733 5,545,207
10,723,523 11,443,995

As for bringing the products of Asia across this Continent by land to supply the European markets, or even our own, it is all a dream. It is surprising to find statesmen of intelligence talking about it. The use of the Pacific Railroad is to develop and unite and protect our own territory. It is to rest upon no such myth as the trade with Asia.

We often see it stated that the Cunard line of steamers have been eminently successful in a pecuniary point of view. The following paragraph, from a late London letter, does not corroborate this view of the case. It even hints that disastrous revelations are in store, and that it may be found, after all, that the bottom has fallen out of this as out of a good many other joint-stock speculations set on foet in England within the last ten

years:

"Every one here regrets the discontinued running of the Colins line. A notion has got wind of the fabulous profits realized by its rival, the Comard Company. This latter, although only a private partnership, entirely owes its ancess to Mr. Melvers's mategy ment, it success it can be called, for it has never yet realized the ghost of a copper dividend. It is true that five poen in the science has been paid, but the surplus profit is all locked up in the science stances. Also and Andes, now lying in Liverpool utterly unsaiable. At the adjourned meeting of the shareholders in June next, which is anxiously looked forward to, it is believed that strange revelations will be made.

If it should turn out as here conjectured, we shall be in no way surprised. This whole business of trading on Government "subventions" is unsound in principle, and will, nine times out of ten, prove disastrous in practice. To manage immense amounts of capital by means of huge agencies subject to no vigilant supervision, and held in check by no large personal interests of the managers, is the true way to accelerate bankruptcy. The natural tendency to extravagance under such management is always more than great enough; but when that tendency is stimulated by free resort to the Government purse, it becomes irresistible. Our navigation interest, our steamboat interest, has, as a general proposition, been prosperous ecough in the main. Losses have been suffered, and bankrupteles have taken place, no doubt, in many instances. But the general interest has flourished and we have grown, unaided, to be almost the first maritime people in the world. It is only when the Government had stepped in with its gratuities and "subventions" "that any branch of our maritime service has broken down utterly. The reason is apparent. This stimulus has led to extravagant undertakings, which have been loosely and extravagantly managed. All the economies so necessary to success, have been overlooked or discarded in view of the boundless resources of the new backers. We trust our Government will now have wit enough to see the folly of undertaking to support steam lines, or any other form of private business, by applications of money from the public chest. It all goes into the hands of sharks and pilferers of one kind or another, and has no other saue but mischief and demoralization.

A statement on the subject of African cotton, communicated to The Daily News of London by Mr Thomas Clegg, a large cotton-spinner of Manchester, would seem to indicate that the cultivation of African cotton for exportation is already a practical reality. Mr. Clegg states that he receives consignments of cotton and other products from a large number of native African traders, of whom the larger part are residents at Abbeokuta, which s the principal depot where the cotton is collected. During the year 1867, the quantity of cotton collected on his account amounted to 1,250 African bales of 100 pounds each. This cotton is purchased of the native cultivators in the seed at a cent a poundfour pourds in the seed being required to make one pound of clean cotton. It can be laid down in England-including the cost in the seed, cleaning. packing, transportation, putting on shipboard and freight to England at a penny a pound-at about eight cents and a half. Notwithstanding the recent fall, cotton of this quality still commands fourteen cents in Liverpool.

Three makers of gins, through Mr. Clegg's instrumentality, and that of others, have, within a short time, sent out to Africa two hundred and fifty cotton gins, not on speculation, but ordered by the natives, costing from \$17 to \$50 each, and capable of cleaning 14,000 lbs. of cotton a day. As these gins have been bought, and generally paid for on delivery, Mr. Clegg thinks they will not stand idle. One trader has recently ordered a boat to convey the cotton, and two others each a new packing press, at considerable expense. There are four packing presses in operation at Abbeokuta able to turn out forty bales daily. As to the cotton in the seed, there is no searcity of that. There s always plenty offering, and the people of Abbeokuta cannot be made to believe that England can purchase all they can produce. Mr. Clegg has outstanding, in this business, upward of \$25,000. every cent of which he expects back, with profits. He had a single transaction amounting to \$14,000. Every ounce of cotton imported by him has been collected, all the labor on it performed, and the responsibility of it borne, by native Africans alone.

When we consider the remarkable and rapid derelopment of native African industry in the production of palm oil, there seems to be no reason why the cotton cultivation may not increase with equal and even greater rapidity. Labor is abundant, the climate and soil are favorable, and the attention of the natives being fairly turned in this direction, the greatest difficulty in the case would seem to be

In our recent notice of the Lecompton debate in the Senate, we did not quite exhaust the subject. Mr. Harian of Iowa made an excellent speech, to which some of his colleagues have even applied the term "great." Mr. Harlan is a most worthy member of the Senate, singularly unobtrusive for a man of his merits, and one who never fails to meet the highest expectations of his friends when he engages in debate. His colleague, Mr. Jones, never makes speeches, except in private, and then. if report speaks truly, mainly to the ladies. His place will be something more than filled by his succersor. Gov. Grimes, who will follow him in the

next Congress, with an enviable reputation for sterling worth and integrity. Of the California Senators, Mr. Gwin is on the Administration side, and has been long in service. He has handled Lecompton gingerly, as the Pacific Railroad is his pet project, and he is anxious to avoid all encounters that may prove prejudicial to that enterprise. He owes his last election to the magnaminity of his opponent and colleague, Mr. Broderick, who is an admirable representative of the leading characteristics of the Golden State. Fresh, original, brawny, powerful, prompt and ready for any emergency, he has already won a conspicuous position among our Senatorial sages. Not accustomed to parliamentary ways and usages, he has yet been sirgularly successful. More than once, his hard sense has borne away the obstructions of critical hestility to the progress of business. Attempting nothing ambitious, he entered warmly and heartily into the Lecompton debate, and acquitted himself in a manner to command the full respect of his fellow-Senators. Elected a Democrat, bis declarations against Lecompton have been quite as significant and pointed as any that have ever been leveled against that now repudiated child of fraud and audacity.

Of the New-England Senators, Mr. Allen of

Rhode Island slone voted for this measure. Mr. Allen is a small, mild-appearing, inoffensive-looking old gentleman. He was formerly very rich, and he s indebted to his possessions for his seat in the Senate. These were swept away in the late financial storm, but the revulsion does not seem to have reformed Mr. Allen, as it is fondly hoped it has many other sinners. As a Senstor, Mr. Allen counts one on a division, and in this respect is very like another Senator who also went into the Senate upon the merits of his purre. We allude to Mc. Wright of New-Jersey. Mr. Webster once said, referring to a certain quarter of the Senate Chamber, that a particular chair there had been long observed by him to be the seat of a very small voice, uttered upon very small subjects. He did not, however, refer either to Mr. Wright or Mr. Allen. The colleague of Mr. Wright, Mr. Thomson, is another faithful adherent of the Pro-Slavery party, who sometimes, by way of defining his position, readlittle superfluous essays, which are not needed by any one who can see the vane on the White House. We think he read one on Lecompton, but we are not sure. Pennsylvania, though the home of the President, had a divided vote on Lecompton. Simon Cameron, the printer and banker, had the merit of casting that of the Opposition. Gov. Bigler represented Mr. Buchanan, and made several long speeches, and read at least one long essay, in his be half. His efforts were never highly appreciated but the Administration seemed to insist upon his repeating his unsatisfactory performances. Little Delaware had one Senator who was always missing on the Lecompton question. Mr. Bates is under stood to be a gentleman of enlightened views and moral convictions. It was natural, therefore, that he should not be found among the crowd of Lecomptonites. We think Mr. Pearce of Maryland would have joined his company, but from considerations of a delicate nature—not, however, of a kind to implicate his honor, for Mr. Pearce is an honorable man. Mr. Pugh of Ohio had a good deal to say and do

about Lecompton. He talked in its favor and voted against it, under instructions, thus showing himself much less intelligent or less honest than his constituents. Mr. Pugh came into the Senate with quite a little reputation as a smart young min. He has good points, but we fear he is not likely to justify his early promise. He talks a large amount of small law, the most of which is very bad law. He has given some excellent votes, with some very poor reasors for them. We like him for one thing. He is quite obstinate, is not inclined to plunder, and sometimes votes against his party. We are sorry to say it, for it is a pleasure to chronicle rising superiority, but we fear Mr. Pugh's star culminsted early. Mr. Stuart of Michigan has distinguished himself in this session by his early, consistent and able opposition to the great fraud. He was the leading ally of Mr. Douglas in his original movement sgainst it, and has never faltered nor swerved from his course. Mr. Stuart is a speaker of great clearness and force, but his mind does not incline to compactness and brevity of exposition. The gentlemen who are, by courtesy, styled the Senators from Indiana, followed the Southern lead in this debate, as their interest (and of course their principles) led them to do. Mr. Bright is not so bright as his colleague, Dr. Fitch. He carries perhaps more weight of metal-certainly in his pocket if not in his head-than the more mercurial Doctor. He now and then makes a very solid speech, generally so solid that people do not care to try to penetrate it. Mr. Fitch has been very voluble during this session, and has evidently been trying to impress the Senate with a high sense of his oratorical accomplishments. He seems to have had an ambition to cross the path of Mr. Douglas, baving more than once valiantly flung his glove at him. The Doctor has respectable parts, but is evidently of a gaseous nature, and will subside after

John Cadw allader has been nominated and confirmed as U. S. District Judge for the District of Eastern Fennsylvania, vice John K. Kane, deceased. Mr. C. was a member of the last House-s very poor debater, but a most reliable voter for every wrong and outrage devised by the controllers of his party, especially against Kansas. He is probably the least fit for a JUDGE of all the candidates whose names were submitted to the President. Judge Sherwood was probably the best, but Vice-President Dallas would have been the most graceful and politic appointment. EXPLORATION OF THE ILI, IN ASIA .- A voyage was

made in 1852, at the command of the Governor o

West Siberia, up the Ili, from Lake Balkash to Iljisk,

which lies on the stream, on the route between Fort Kopalsk to Fort Wjernoje. In the year 1854, a Russisn merchant ramed Kusnezow fitted out a second expedition, and the same voyage was repeated. Timber fit for thip-building was found in three different places near the river. The stream varies from 280 to 600 feet in width, and is of a sufficient depth. At its mouth are four bars, but they are only about seven feet in width. It is Lavigable from April to November, and is considerably deeper then than in Winter, at which season it is frozen over from Dec. 8 to March 10 Lake Balkash freezes two weeks earlier, and is two weeks later in thawing. The water is not salt, as has been supposed, but is sweet and pleasant to drink. Whatever obstacles may exist to navigation may easily and effectually be overcome. In fact, it is confidently expected that it will be possible to ascend the stream as far as the Chinese city Kuldscha. In 1856. the same Mr. Kusnezow fitted out a vessel-the firs one ever built in the port of Bakash-which reached likek, and was to return the same Autumn. Preparaons were already made to ascend as far as Kuldscha but t was necessary first to obtain sanction from the Government, and so the expedition was postponed and, as Kusnezow said in a letter, "the introduction

"layed one year." In the interior of the country Sorghum fleuriahes together with tobacco, wood and saffron. The appearance of a steam vessel before on of the large border towns of Western China will be a important event to the inhabitants of those distant THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

"of steam vessels on the waters of the Ili was &

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBURE WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19, 1858.

The Conference Committee met this morning and spent an hour in conversation. All the members were present. No proposition has been made or either side vet.

The Conference meets again to-morrow at 10 . m., when it is probable that an agreement will be made, or that they will report to both Houses their inability to agree. The latter is the most likely result.

The Republicans have resolved to stand by the Crittenden amendment entire, which removes the Kansas question finally and forever from Congress, and they will decline taking anything less, throwing the responsibility on the Administration of learing open the question by refusing to adopt the Crittenden bill. It is understood that the six South Americans and the Douglas Democrats will take the same stand, nearly if not quite unani-

It is said that Mr. English intends, at the next n eeting of the Conference Committee, to propose a new Kansas bill, embracing a substitute for the Lecompton ordinance, and provid ng that the quetion of admission under the Lecompton Constitution, with the amended ordinance, be referred at an early day to a fair vote of the people of Kansas. If the majority vote for it, Kansas to be immediately admitted into the Union by the proclamation of the President of the United States. If the majority be sgainst it, a new Constitution to be framed wheeever Kansas has sufficient population to entitle her to a Representative.

The Lecomptonites are spreading the report that Gov. Robinson is in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The Star publishes a letter of his to a Fitchburg paper in order to make it appear that such is his opinion. The letter bears no such construction, and I am authorized to state that Gov. Robinson intends furnishing some views of Lecompton such as are held by the Anti-Lecompton party in Congress. Any statements to the contrary are calumnious and forged for political effect.

The House to-day gave a very important vote on the Police bill. It will be remembered that the Nebraska bill in 1854 was taken out of the Committee of the Whole by a motion by Mr. Stephens to strike out the enacting clause, which took precedence of all amendments, and when thus reported back to the House, virtually dead, the majority put the enacting clause in again, and passed it.

A motion was made to-day to strike out the eaacting clause of the Police bill before acting on all the pending amendments. The Chairman ruled it out of order, thus reversing the Nebraska decision. and on appeal his decision was sustained by a vote of 79 to 58. Thus is restored to the Committee of the Whole its appropriate function of considering and voting on all amendments offered to perfect s

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19, 1858. The Committee of Conference met this morning; all were present. After much diplomacy, Mr. Green proposed atriking out the Green-Pugh smendment from the Senate bill, thus leaving Lecompton pure and simple, in the form in which it commanded 60 votes in the House when tried by Mr. Quitman. He afterward signified his intention to engraft it, with slight alteration in the phrase ology, in the preamble to the bill.

In the course of proceedings, Mr. English expressed his purpose to offer a proposition for submitting Lecompton to the vote of the people, secording to the Crittenden amender omitting the enabling clause in the event of its rejection.

Since the adjournment, it is understood that he proposes requiring a population of 93,000, to be ascertained by census, as the condition precedent to a future admission. This squints at coercing \$2 acceptance of Lecompton, and is not relished.

The Conference meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow and, it is hoped, for the last time. The Administration admits that its defeat is

impending, and full confidence is now entertained that the Opposition will triumph and have votes to spare.

The Secretary of War answered Mr. Pessenden's resolution concerning Utah contracts, communicating a copy of one, which develops nothing.

No legislation is anticipated for the system of ocean mail service, but it is proposed to appropriate the aggregate heretofore paid to the Collins and other lires for the ensuing fiscal year, and allow the Postmaster-General to contract on the best terms within that sum for carrying the mails betwees the United States and Europe, selecting ports and routes, until the subject can be fully considered next session. Sea postage is now allowed for transportation on the old lines.

The question will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow, and, if approved, will be introduced in the civil bill as an ordinary appropriation.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19, 1853.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning directed Mr. Clingman, its Chairman, to report a resolution abrogating the Clayt n-Bulwer Treaty, on demning it both in its American as well as its British construction, and authorizing the President to take

mu ediate steps for its abrogation.

The report that the Senate Committee of Conference The report that the senate Committee of Constitution of the bave unanimously agreed to report against all appropriations for river and harbor improvements is incorrect. Mr. Hamlin did not agree to the proposition.

The Joint Committee of Conference on the Kansa

The Joint Committee of Conference on the Kanasbill met this morning—all the members being present.
Mr. Green, on behalf of the majority of the Seasts
Committee, submitted several proposed modifications
of the Senate bill, none of which proved acceptable
to the House Committee. Propositions were then solicited from the House Committee.
Mr. English responded that at the next meeting is
would submit a new bill, the precise character of
which has not transpired, but it is understood to be as
a rew line, proposing a substitute for the Lecomptor
ordinance, and that the question of admission under
the Lecompton Constitution be referred to a far
vote of the people of Kansas at an early day; if the
majority vote for it, Kansas to come into the Unite at
once under the President's proclamation; if agains,
then the bill provides for the formation of a new Constitution whenever the population there equals the
number required for a member in the United State
House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

The Committee adjourned till to morrow. There is some reason to believe that Mr. English's bill will be agreed to in conference, and passed by both House. The Senate to-day confirmed John Cadwallader Judge of the Eastern District Court for Pennsylvanick Kane, deceased, and Mr. Notton of Nebrasia of Secretary of that Territory.

The Secate also, after discussion, confirmed Massia.